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18 February 1966

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# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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STATE review(s) completed.

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Dominican Republic: The week-long general strike appeared largely to have ended yesterday following Garcia Godoy's speech of 16 February in which he promised to replace the leaders of the Dominican army and air force.

The President's speech was evidently well received by most politically active Dominicans. Conditions throughout the country began returning to normal as workers honored the back-to-work communique issued by moderate strike leaders.

Military leaders, however, immediately reaffirmed their position that they will not accept any changes in the military high command, and some moderate and many right-wing Dominicans now feel more strongly than ever that Garcia Godoy must be removed from office.

the objective of ousting Garcia Godoy is a common denominator unifying conservative military and civilian elements. [redacted] these groups cannot decide how to accomplish their objective without alienating the United States. So far, these groups have failed to attract a leader with any significant degree of popular support.

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Indonesia: Sukarno is still avoiding a formal ban of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI).

Since the attempted coup on 1 October, the army and non-Communist civilian organizations have repeatedly urged Sukarno to proscribe the party. He has countered that he needs time and a calm atmosphere in which to frame a "political solution."

Sukarno now appears to be using the army's de facto suppression of the PKI to circumvent a formal ban. Both he and First Deputy Prime Minister Subandrio are reported to have stated informally during the past week that the PKI has "already been dissolved."

Indications are that Sukarno will not offer a specific and complete "solution" at any one time but will try gradually to reimpose his control over the nation and to reconstruct the left as a significant political force. His efforts during the past month to organize a "Sukarno Front" seem to fit this pattern.

According to the Indonesian press, Sukarno called leftist student leaders to the palace on 15 February and asked them to campaign actively for the front. Third Deputy Prime Minister Chaerul Saleh, apparently inviting the youth to defy the army, told them they need not fear weapons or jail as such dangers were part of the training of future revolutionary leaders.

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Costa Rica: President-elect Trejos' narrow election victory is still under fire from Daniel Oduber, defeated candidate of the National Liberation Party (PLN).

In a nationally televised and broadcast speech of 14 February, Oduber attributed his "apparent" defeat in the 6 February national election to the uniting of "six parties," including the Communist Party, against him and to the unfair propaganda and fraudulent tactics of the opposition. Oduber insisted he "legitimately" won over 50 percent of the vote, but conceded that the PLN would accept the decision of the Electoral Tribunal if it confirms Trejos' victory.

The tribunal is now recounting presidential ballots, and expects to complete the task by 19 February. Early next week it plans to consider a formal PLN request that votes be nullified from polling stations where the PLN charges fraud. The PLN reportedly may seek nullification of up to 60,000 votes--roughly one-eighth of the total vote. Although no widespread irregularities have yet been uncovered, a tribunal member has told a US Embassy officer that a second election may have to be held in certain areas if "significant" irregularities are proven.

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Venezuela: President Raul Leoni has decided to free from prison the ailing former leader of the Communist Party, Jesus Faria, and some other leaders of the Communist Party and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left who have professed the futility of the armed struggle.

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the prisoners have already accepted the government's conditions to leave the country after Leoni sets a date for their release. Leoni has been considering the release of these leaders for some time, but has delayed action in order not to give the impression of yielding to Communist pressure.

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\*Colombia: Army and police braced themselves for possible repercussions by leftists after the government announced that ex-priest guerrilla leader Camilo Torres had been killed in a clash with an army patrol on 15 February. The announcement followed an extraordinary cabinet meeting called by President Valencia to discuss the news release and, presumably, the security problem it might create. As the announcement

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was being made, students at National University in Bogota, where Torres had been a popular faculty member before the Communists began to exploit his social reform movement, hoisted a black flag over the campus and began stoning passing cars--their usual prelude to violent demonstrations and riots.

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## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES

The United States Intelligence Board on 17 February 1966 approved the following national intelligence estimates:

NIE 36-66, "The Eastern Arab World"

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NIE 56-66, "Prospects for the Philippines"

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NIE 80/90-66, "Insurgency in Latin America"

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THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

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